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THE SUN



Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
For New York fair and slightly cooler  
to-day; fair to-morrow.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 45.  
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 12.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 64.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

# NEW CONSTITUTION BEATEN BY 398,000; SUFFRAGE BY 180,000; MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA ALSO DENY WOMEN VOTE; SWANN AND SMITH WIN; REPUBLICAN GAINS IN COUNTRY

## Constitution Defeated by Record Majorities in All But One County

Chautauque Alone Seems to Have Approved the Work  
of the Convention, While Greater City  
Delivers Hardest Blow.

### LEADERS BEATEN IN THEIR OWN DISTRICTS

Framers and Supporters of Amendments Appear  
Stunned, Not by Defeat, but by Size of the  
Figures Against Them.

Returns and estimates on returns indicate that the State voted against the new Constitution by a majority of at least 398,000. Only one county in the State has sent returns indicating a vote in favor—Chautauque.

The counties comprising New York City delivered a smashing verdict against. From returns from all but 261 of the 2,079 election districts at midnight it was figured that the city counties will give at least 275,000, perhaps more. The returns then were from 1,818 election districts and the vote stood: Yes, 110,407; No, 357,281, or 246,874 against. Manhattan was contributing the lion's share of this vote, the estimated vote against in that borough or New York county, being 94,506.

Kings county will reach the same figure: Queens, 30,267; the Bronx, 48,072; and Richmond, 7,379.

### Unable to Stem Tide.

The most powerful Republican leaders of the State had not been able to stem the tidal wave which appeared a fortnight ago. William Barnes lost his own county, Albany, by 4,000 at midnight, according to an estimate at midnight. Senator Bruckett had failed in Saratoga by at least 3,420; Aldridge admitted that Monroe had declared against, and so did Hendricks in Onondaga, without giving figures. Onondaga, Elmhurst's home county, gave 6,000 against, although earlier it was thought it was for. Greene gave 50 for and Herkimer 200.

Partial reports from Erie county indicated that Greiner had not been able to save a vote of defeat and the vote might be 10,000 against. Wayne county had gone against the Republican leader by 3,452 and William L. Ward was conceding Westchester by at least 3,000. As White Plains alone had given 2,000 against, it was thought this figure would be much higher before the night was over.

Senator Elton H. Brown lost Jefferson by at least 2,500, and Speaker Sweet's own bailiwick had gone against him.

### Figures Show Leaders.

There was no doubt of the disappointment of the men who had labored hard on the Constitution. Some of them appeared stunned, more by the size of the figures than by the actual result. They admitted it was almost unprecedented for a State to turn down the best efforts of a Constitutional Convention.

There was a distinct atmosphere of depression at the Union League Club, where a number of supporters of the Constitution had gathered; at the Bar Association, where others were waiting; at Republican State headquarters, the Republican Club and other places.

Senator Root remained at his home during the evening and declined to make any statement after he had been assured of the defeat.

"I do not care to say anything now," he said.

Nicholas Murray Butler appeared at the Republican Club, and when he was assured of the result he said: "I am sorry that the Constitution has been beaten, but we cannot have everything in this world."

### Pleased by Other Returns.

Dr. Butler found solace in the returns on other matters, however. It was the same way with Republican Chairman Frederick C. Tanner.

"The returns are so fragmentary on the Constitution that I do not care to make any comment at this time," he said.

Mr. Tanner did have some optimistic remarks to make on other returns, however.

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, did not appear at headquarters, but he called on the phone. His only comment was: "Too bad."

George W. Wickham received returns at the home of Albert J. Akin, at Haver, L. I. When he was assured of the defeat of the new Constitution he said to a reporter for The Sun: "There is not much left to be said. I regret greatly that the people of the State of New York should not have done the good work that has been done in their behalf. I believe they are missing a great opportunity which will not come again in a long time. The defeat of the new Constitution is most unfortunate."

George W. Perkins was at his home at Riverside when asked for a statement. He would not make any statement.

George Marshall, at his home on East Second-street, said he wanted to make an analysis of the completed returns before he would be willing to make any statement.

"A couple of days after I have studied the results I may have some-

## WHITE HOUSE IS IN A GLOOM OVER ELECTION

President Issues No State-  
ment and Goes to Bed  
Early.

### DEFEAT OF WALSH HELD AS A REBUKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Officials of the Wilson Administration are disappointed over the results of to-day's election. Counting on the supposed popularity of Mr. Wilson and his Administration, they looked for substantial Democratic victories in Massachusetts, Maryland and Kentucky, where the party and its policies were on trial.

The impression is quite general in Democratic circles that the elections cast a shadow on the fortunes of the party in power—as ominous for Mr. Wilson as the Republican defeat of 1910 proved to be for William H. Taft.

In Massachusetts particularly, stress was laid on the accomplishments of the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress. The election of Samuel W. McCall, the Republican candidate for Governor, was a distinct shock to the Administration, as in that State the Republicans gained a victory for the first time in five years.

In the Bay State there was a union of regular and progressive Republicans and the result, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, was a victory for the Republican candidate, Samuel W. McCall.

With a few scattering precincts missing, the vote for Governor was Mr. McCall, 223,415; Mr. Walsh, 112,674. The vote on the suffrage amendment was 112,674 in favor, 223,415 against.

### To Resume Press Campaign.

Some months ago the Democratic National Committee suspended the press campaign of education that was inaugurated in the Democratic press soon after the election of Mr. Wilson in 1912. It is now thought that the party has given this work shall be resumed at once.

Great interest was exhibited by leaders of all parties over the defeat of the proposed new Constitution in the State of New York. The opinion was expressed in some quarters tonight that the rejection of this instrument might result in the movement for a new headway in various sections of the country favorable to the nomination of Elihu Root as the Republican Presidential candidate.

It is admitted on all sides that the rejection of equal suffrage by New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, following the defeat of this proposed reform in the State of New Jersey, will intensify the fight to be made before Congress this winter to obtain votes for women. The rejection of women's suffrage is regarded as a distinct rebuke for the Administration. Mr. Walsh has a large following in the State, and it is popular throughout the State. He appealed for votes on the record of the Administration. Throughout the campaign his followers used the slogan: "A vote for Walsh is a vote for Wilson."

### Slogan in Bay State.

The defeat of Gov. Walsh in Massachusetts by ex-Representative McCall is regarded as a distinct rebuke for the Administration. Mr. Walsh has a large following in the State, and it is popular throughout the State. He appealed for votes on the record of the Administration. Throughout the campaign his followers used the slogan: "A vote for Walsh is a vote for Wilson."

### Not Statement was Made Public at the White House

Not a statement was made public at the White House tonight concerning the election in New York. Mr. Wilson is said to have been studying after dinner and word was sent out that he had retired early. Secretary Tamm spent the evening in the office of Thomas J. Pence, secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Tamm made no statement on the elections.

Democratic leaders are now convinced that if the Republicans and Progressives unite the Democratic party will have a rocky road to travel in 1916. Lately the Administration has shown a disposition to lend a more willing ear to the party leaders in Congress.

In the making of the tariff, the banking bill and other important legislation the President is said to have taken the advice of such men as Speaker Clark, Mr. Underwood and others holding positions of responsibility in Congress.

President Wilson is said to have this time forth the President and his "legislative colleagues" will work in closer cooperation. Democrats here seem to be in accord in their view that all concerned must be up and doing on the theory that they will meet a united opposition party in the Presidential election next year.

### Pin Hopes on Wilson.

There is one thought that appears to give the Democrats a good deal of consolation. While admitting that the party has been beaten, they insist that Mr. Wilson will pull all hands through in the 1916 election. They are confident that he is stronger than his party and believe he can beat

### YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS AT A GLANCE.

#### NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION—BEATEN.

##### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

New York City.....Lost  
New York City.....Lost  
New York City.....Lost

##### PROHIBITION.....Lost

##### GOVERNORS ELECTED.

Kentucky.....A. O. Stanley (Dem.)  
Maryland.....Emerson C. Harrington (Dem.)  
Massachusetts.....Samuel W. McCall (Rep.)  
Mississippi.....Theodore G. Bilbo (Dem.)

##### NEW YORK STATE

Assembly.....Republican  
Assembly.....Republican

##### NEW JERSEY.

Assembly.....Republican

##### NEW YORK CITY.

Swann (Dem.) elected District Attorney, New York county.  
Smith (Dem.) elected Sheriff, New York county.  
Crosby (Rep.) elected District Attorney, Kings county.  
Callaghan (Rep.) elected Supreme Court Justice, Second District.  
O'Loughlin (Dem.) elected Register, Kings county.  
Stier (Dem.) elected Sheriff, Queens county.  
Dujat (Dem.) elected County Clerk, Queens county.  
Van Name (Dem.) elected Borough President, Richmond Borough.  
Pitou (Dem.) elected Sheriff, Richmond county.  
New York Board of Aldermen carried by Democrats.

##### PHILADELPHIA.

Thomas B. Smith, organization Republican, elected Mayor.

##### SCHENECTADY.

George R. Lunn, a Socialist, again elected Mayor.

## McCALL WINS, SUFFS LOSE BAY STATE 2-1

Entire Republican Ticket  
Elected, With 3,602 Ma-  
jority for Governor.

### WALSH CARRIES BOSTON

Boston, Nov. 2.—Equal suffrage was defeated by a vote of 2 to 1 and the Republican party of Massachusetts elected its entire State ticket and made big gains in both branches of the Legislature.

With a few scattering precincts missing, the vote for Governor was Mr. McCall, 223,415; Mr. Walsh, 112,674. The vote on the suffrage amendment was 112,674 in favor, 223,415 against.

Suffrage received its best support in the western part of the State, returns from many of the towns showing good majorities for the amendment. Texts from the towns were: "The vote for suffrage was the first place to go for suffrage with a majority of one."

The success of Mr. McCall, former Congressman, notwithstanding his early Republican record, was a surprise to many. The Progressive nominee, polled 20,000 votes last year, but both he and Charles Sumner Bird, Progressive candidate in 1914, returned to the Republican fold.

With them at least two-thirds of the vote, which decided the election in Mr. McCall's favor.

Gov. Walsh ran ahead of his ticket throughout the State, his vote showing a gain of about 8 per cent. over a year ago, but that of Mr. McCall was larger by about 30 per cent.

In Boston Gov. Walsh had a smaller plurality than last fall, his vote being 21,500 ahead of Mr. McCall's, as compared with a plurality in 1914 of 25,000. Instead of the Democratic stronghold polling a tremendous lead for the party nominee, as has been promised by the leaders, it is evident that he was badly knifed. This was due to several reasons.

The distribution of patronage and the realization that times have been harder under Democratic national and State administrations were the deciding factors. Everywhere the vote for Nelson B. Clark, Progressive nominee, showed a big falling off. He failed to receive even the 3 per cent. of the total vote for Governor necessary for the party to retain its place on the ballot another year.

William Shaw, prohibition candidate, ran far ahead of Prof. Evans, last year's nominee. This was probably not due to an increased prohibition vote but to the appeal made by Church and State, the organ of the American Minute Men, for Shaw, because of his early advocacy of the so-called sectarian amendment.

Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, Republican, was elected Lieutenant-Governor, his nearest opponent, Edward P. Barry, Democrat, being badly worsted. The other State officers are Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, Springfield; Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, Boston; Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill, Lynn; Chairman Thurston of the Republican State committee issued this statement tonight:

"Mr. McCall's election means that a united Republican party under the leadership of a high caliber and Progressive man, elected Governor, is in a position to take a leading part in the making of the tariff, the banking bill and other important legislation the President is said to have taken the advice of such men as Speaker Clark, Mr. Underwood and others holding positions of responsibility in Congress."

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## SUFFS LOSE PENN'A BY 150,000 VOTES

Many Sections Three to One  
Against Cause—Women  
Carry Six Counties.

### PHILADELPHIA FOR G. O. P.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—Pennsylvania seems to have defeated the suffrage amendment by 150,000 majority in to-day's election. This is an inside figure estimated on miserably incomplete returns given at midnight and may be stretched to 200,000 when the returns are all in.

Philadelphia has not begun to report the vote on the suffrage amendment, the majority of the election boards appearing to have been to ascertain the result of the local majority and other counts. In the State, the largest of the vote for the amendment, in some wards in this city the ballot was ten feet long.

If the suffrage amendment is defeated by only 150,000 majority it will have received a much greater vote than even the suffragists expected. At midnight the suffragists appeared to have carried 145,000 votes, the largest of which is Luzerne, in which is situated the city of Wilkes-Barre.

With only 300 of the 7,000 election districts in the State, the largest of the vote for the amendment, in some wards in this city the ballot was ten feet long.

The suffragists, nevertheless, polled a much larger vote than was expected and probably carried six counties. Suffragist leaders concede defeat, but give no reason for the loss. They are planning for a monster meeting in this city tomorrow evening, when they will celebrate the "conquering of what a short time ago seemed an overwhelming opposition of prejudice and ignorance."

Returns which arrived in large numbers at 11 o'clock from cities, towns and country districts throughout Pennsylvania led no doubt that the rejection of the suffrage amendment would be almost as emphatic as the anti-suffragists predicted. Mrs. Horace Buel, president of the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, clung to her prediction of 200,000 majority, although this is regarded as high.

From many counties the returns indicate a two to one vote and in some a three to one vote against the suffrage amendment.

In the mining counties the suffrage proposition met with overwhelming defeat, as well as in Cambria, Dauphin and Lehigh counties, where large steel plants and other industrial establishments are located.

### G. O. P. Winners in Philadelphia.

The election for Mayor in this city was one of the most spectacular in years. Official returns indicate that Thomas H. Smith, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 80,000 over George D. Porter, independent nominee. Court proceedings instituted by the Republican party to prevent the election of Mr. Smith were defeated.

The successful candidates on the Republican ticket are: Thomas H. Smith, Mayor; John P. Connelley, City Solicitor; James Hazelton, Recorder of Deeds; Harry Ransley, Sheriff; William R. Knight, Coroner; John M. Walton, City Controller; Robert J. Moore and David Scott, County Commissioners.

The Republican organization elected an overwhelming majority of the councilmen and the city government in contrast with the situation prevailing during the last four years.

Mr. Smith, who was elected Mayor, is a Democrat. He was elected by a majority of 80,000 over George D. Porter, independent nominee. Court proceedings instituted by the Republican party to prevent the election of Mr. Smith were defeated.

Two years ago the plurality of Griffiths, fusion, for Sheriff was 25,184. In 1911 Harburger, Tammany, won over Hopper, fusion, by 2,942. In 1909 John S. Shea, fusion, won by 40,000, and in 1907 Foley, Tammany, by 25,000. But Harburger, Shea and Foley were elected by what is now New York and Bronx counties.

Last year Tammany elected twenty-two of the thirty-one Assemblymen from this county. This year they elect twenty-four.

The Democrats have apparently captured the Board of Aldermen by 28 to 3. The board standing 55 Democrats, 20 Republicans and no Progressives. The present board has 49 Republicans, 1 Progressive, 32 Democrats. The overturn means that the Democrats will have an election of a vice-chairman, who as President McAnany's acting successor until January 1, 1917, will have three votes in the Board of Estimate. They will also

## TAMMANY'S CITY VICTORY IS COMPLETE

Swann Polls More Votes  
Than Both Perkins  
and Moss.

### DEMOCRATS TO RULE ALDERMAN BOARD

A complete sweep for Tammany in New York county and a division of the offices in Brooklyn, is a result of yesterday's city election. The Swann plurality over Perkins, Republican, and Moss, Progressive, is apparently 33,589. Al Smith, Tammany candidate for Sheriff, is elected over Bowers, Republican, by 45,438.

Swann got 10,845 more votes than Perkins and Moss combined. In 819 election districts out of 829 his total is 106,619, against 71,060 for Perkins and 22,744 for Moss.

Perkins could not have been elected therefore even if Moss had kept out.

### Suffrage Beaten by 100,000.

Suffrage was beaten by about 97,000 in the city and by about 35,000 in Manhattan.

The majority rolled up against the Constitution in Manhattan surpassed the worst fears of its advocates. It is about 274,954 in the city and 94,506 in Manhattan.

The next Board of Aldermen will be Democratic by a majority of approximately thirty-three. Several long time Republican districts were carried by Tammany and its allies in the other boroughs.

So fully did Tammany realize its prediction of "an old fashioned sweep" that even the fortress of the Republican county chairman, Samuel S. Koenig, was in danger, and for a time there was doubt as to whether his Sixth Assembly district had elected a Republican Alderman.

Among the present Republican Aldermen buried in the tide of ballots were William D. Brush, Daniel N. Bedell, Louis Jacobson and Hyman Pomeroy. The only Progressive in the present Board, William H. Chorocho, was beaten by a Tammany man, S. Froehner, in the Thirty-third district. Henry H. Curran, the present Vice-Chairman of the Board, was re-elected in the Twenty-sixth district, but Tammany gave him a scare.

The Republicans gained one and lost half a dozen Aldermen in Brooklyn.

The Socialists will have an Assemblyman in the Legislature next year. They elected A. L. Shipkoff in the Twenty-third district of Kings.

William S. Bennett, Republican, goes back to Congress from the Twenty-third district. His opponent, S. Froehner, a Democrat, is only about 700. The "phenomenal citizens" helped elect him.

In Brooklyn Congressman Fitzgerald is beaten for the Supreme Court by Stephen Callaghan, Republican, by 4,575. District Attorney Crosby, Republican, is re-elected by 26,578.

### McConely Elects Three Judges.

McConely, however, elected all three County Judges and re-elected Register O'Loughlin by about 7,578. A Progressive was the defeat of Devoy for County Clerk.

The Progressives cast about 5,000 votes for Halpin, their candidate for Sheriff in New York county. That is about the same as the vote that Frederick M. Davenport got in this county when he was running for Governor last year.

### Democracy Carry Richmond.

The Democrats carried Richmond 2 to 1. They re-elected Borough President Calvin Van Name by 2,133 over Horace Schofield, and elected Spire Pitou Sheriff over Horace Buel by 1,550. The Democrats got all three Aldermen. With the Progressives and Independence Leaguers fused with the Democrats the Republicans were buried.

Two years ago the plurality of Griffiths, fusion, for Sheriff was 25,184. In 1911 Harburger, Tammany, won over Hopper, fusion, by 2,942. In 1909 John S. Shea, fusion, won by 40,000, and in 1907 Foley, Tammany, by 25,000. But Harburger, Shea and Foley were elected by what is now New York and Bronx counties.

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## City and State Reject Suffrage Amendment by Decisive Majority

Five Boroughs and 58 Counties Out of 62 Over-  
whelm "Votes for Women," Despite  
Gallant Campaign.

### ALL PARTIES TURN COLD SHOULDER TO PLAN

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Follow Lead, No City  
of Any Size Giving Any Support to Efforts  
So Carefully Directed.

Woman suffrage was decisively defeated yesterday in all three of the States where the proposition was submitted to the voters—New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

In this State the figures at 3 A. M. indicated that the suffrage amendment had been beaten by more than 180,000 votes, with the five boroughs of New York city and the up-State counties about equally strong in supporting the overwhelmingly adverse verdict. In New York city alone, with 112 election districts missing out of 2,079, there was an indicated majority against suffrage of 94,506. The majority up-State was mounting apparently to an even larger total.

In Massachusetts the majority against was more than 100,000, villages, towns and cities returning figures of about two to one against the suffrage proposition. Boston, like this city, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, voted heavily against the gallantly aspiring women.

In Pennsylvania, where suffrage received considerable support in the rural counties, the Republican organization, swinging State and big cities, smothered the suffragists. The count of votes was so slow that no accurate estimates could be supplied, but the opinion was that Pennsylvania had voted down suffrage by at least 150,000.

Everywhere the vote on suffrage seemed to be cast quite irrespectively of party lines or affiliations. Communities that elected Republican officials turned a cold shoulder to the suffragists. Communities that elected Republican officials turned a cold shoulder to the suffragists. Communities that elected Republican officials turned a cold shoulder to the suffragists.

A large vote against the proposition that women should be given the right, or privilege, of voting. Right and left, in big cities and in the country, suffrage was roughly handled. The first great drive of the equal suffragists in the closely populated States of the East resulted, therefore, in the rout predicted by political observers. New York followed positively in the footsteps of New Jersey, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania followed New York. If the majority in this State is increased beyond 200,000, as was expected last night, the movement has met with a worse defeat here than across the Hudson, where it went down on October 19 by 51,000.

### Insist Figures Are High.

The suffrage leaders were not admitting the verdict against them had been delivered in such proportions as outlined above. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt insisted that the anti-suffragists had carried this State by 137,000, that Massachusetts had been lost by 83,000, and that Pennsylvania's returns would not be so discouraging as at first indicated.

On the other hand, the anti-suffragists insisted that the vote in New York, 100,000 in Massachusetts and at least 150,000 in Pennsylvania.

In this city, as elsewhere, the suffrage vote was counted only after the returns on individual candidates were canvassed, which process delayed complete figures. But at 2 A. M. enough had been received from the five boroughs of Greater New York to indicate that the majority against suffrage in the city would be more than 100,000.

At that time Manhattan was apparently 35,000 against the suffrage amendment, Kings—41,000 against, Queens 7,500 against, The Bronx 10,000 against and Richmond 1,500 against. Since early in the night the anti-suffragists had been mounting slowly. Where it seemed about 75,000 at 1 P. M. it appeared to be close upon 100,000 a few hours later.

### Rumors of Intrigue.

The suffragists were especially disappointed at the showing made in Brooklyn and in the upper part of Manhattan. Rumors were revived last night that, despite protestations of neutrality, both Tammany and the Republican organization secretly intrigued against the cause. More than half of

the election districts in Greater New York, 1,320 out of 2,079, showed a majority against suffrage of 94,506.

The returns from the up-State counties, where the anti-suffragists had made a special appeal against votes for women on the ground that

### SUFFRAGE RESULTS YESTERDAY.

State. For. Majority. Against.

New York..... 180,000  
Massachusetts..... 100,000  
Pennsylvania..... 150,000

### SUFFRAGE STATES.

Arizona..... 1912  
California..... 1913  
Colorado..... 1913  
Idaho..... 1912  
Illinois..... 1913  
Missouri..... 1914  
Nebraska..... 1914  
Montana..... 1914  
North Dakota..... 1914  
New Jersey..... 1915  
Ohio..... 1915  
Utah..... 1915  
Washington..... 1914  
Wyoming..... 1912

### STATES WHICH HAVE REJECTED SUFFRAGE BY POPULAR VOTE.

State. Year. Majority. Against.

Michigan..... 1912..... 750  
Michigan..... 1913..... 65,144  
Missouri..... 1914..... 140,206  
Nebraska..... 1914..... 10,104  
North Dakota..... 1914..... 9,179  
New Jersey..... 1915..... 51,000  
Ohio..... 1915..... 87,455  
Utah..... 1915..... 182,905  
Washington..... 1914..... 11,914  
Wyoming..... 1912..... 91,478

### CONSTITUTION VOTE.

Majorities. For. Against.

Albany.....	4000	4000
Albany.....	1111	1111
Albany.....	4000	4000
Albany.....	1000	1000
Albany.....	1500	1500
Albany.....	4400	4400
Albany.....	800	800
Albany.....	400	400
Albany.....	131	131
Albany.....	1500	1500
Albany.....	2800	2800